

a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries. A reduction and graduation of the price of public lands unsaleable at present rates, in favor of settlers and cultivators, is recommended as one of the means of increasing the revenue. It is shown that such reduction of the price in favor of the settlers would increase the wages of labor.

The Secretary recommends the establishment of a constitutional treasury, destitute of power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper, but to be confined exclusively to the use of gold and silver; and in connexion with this, he suggests the location of a branch of the mint at New York, as a place of safe keeping for the very large amount of revenue collected there. It would also serve to increase the coinage by the re-coining of foreign gold and silver, large quantities of which are brought into that city by immigrants and otherwise, and also paid for duties and constituting a considerable portion of the revenue. The foreign coins do not circulate in the way of business, but if thus passed through the mint, they would go to swell the amount of federal coin, or constitutional currency in circulation, and reduce the amount of paper. A considerable amount of foreign gold coin has, during the present year, under the directions of this department, been converted into American gold coin; but the process would be much more rapid if aided by the organization of the constitutional treasury, and the establishment of a branch of the mint at the great commercial emporium of the Union. With the mint and the branch mints as depositories, the sum remaining in the hands of other receivers of public monies, whether of lands or customs, would be inconsiderable, and the government could be readily protected from all losses of such sums by adequate bonds, and the power, by law, to convict and punish as criminal all who embezzle the public monies. It is believed, under such a system, that no defaults would take place, and that the public monies would be safely kept and disbursed in gold and silver.

The Secretary then proceeds thus: This government is made by the constitution, the guardian of a special currency. That currency can only be coined, and its value regulated, by this government. It is one of the first duties to supply such a currency, by an efficient mint, and by general regulations of the coinage; but in vain will it attempt to perform that duty, if, when coin is made or regulated in value, this government dispenses with its use, and expels it from circulation, or drives it out of the country, by substituting the paper of banks in all the transactions of the government.

There is nothing which will advance so surely the prosperity of the country, as an adequate supply of specie, diffused throughout every portion of the Union, and constituting, to a great extent, the ordinary circulation everywhere among the people. It is a currency that will never break nor fail; it will neither expand nor contract beyond the legitimate business of the country; it will lead to no extravagant speculations at one time, to be followed by certain depression at another; nor will labor ever be robbed of its reward by the depreciation of such currency. There is no danger that we shall have too much gold and silver in actual circulation, or too small an amount of bank paper, or that any injury ever will be inflicted upon the business of the country, by a diminution of the circulation of the paper of banks, and the substitution in its place, to that extent, of gold and silver. Even their most ardent advocates must admit that banks are subject to periodical expansions and contractions, and that this evil would be increased by giving them the funds of the government to loan, and by receiving and disbursing nothing but their paper.

It is believed that the permanent interest of every class of the people will be advanced by the establishment of the constitutional treasury, and that the manufacturers especially will derive great benefits from its adoption. It will give stability to all their operations, and insure them, to a great extent, against those fluctuations, expansions, and contractions of the currency so prejudicial to their interests. By guarding against inflations of the currency, it will have a tendency to check periodical excesses of foreign importations purchased in fact upon credit; while loans from banks, or dangerous enlargements of their business, and excessive issues of their paper, will be greatly diminished. Whilst a sound and stable currency guards the manufacturer against excessive importations from abroad, it protects him from disasters at home, and from those ruinous revolutions in which so many thousands are reduced to bankruptcy. The tariff, if followed, as in the absence of adequate checks it certainly soon will be, by an inflated currency, whilst it thus enhances the expenses of manufacturing at home, will speedily and certainly raise prices up to the whole amount of the duty, so as to repeal the operation of that duty in favor of the manufacturer, and enable the foreign importer again to flood the market, at the enhanced prices arising from an inflated currency. But soon the revolution comes, and all are overwhelmed in a common ruin. The currency is reduced below the wants of the country, by a sudden and ruinous contraction; and the labor and industry of years are required to repair the mischief. Stability, both in the tariff and the currency, is what the manu-

facturer should most desire. Let the tariff be permanently adjusted, by a return to reasonable and moderate revenue duties—which, even when imposed truly and in good faith for that purpose, will yield sufficient advantage to afford reasonable protection; and let this permanent system (and none other can be permanent,) be established, and accompanied by a stable currency—and the manufacturer, in a series of years, will derive the greatest benefits from the system. The present system cannot be permanent. It is too unequal and unjust—too exorbitant and oppressive, and too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the constitution. If the manufacturer thinks that this system can be permanent, let him look to the constant changes which have attended attempts to establish and continue a protective tariff. The first tariff was based in part upon the principle of very moderate protection to domestic manufactures; and the result has been as appears by the table hereto annexed, that the tariff has been changed and modified thirty times since that period—being more than once, on an average, for every Congress since the government was founded; and one of these tariffs was in itself a system of successive annual changes, operating through a period of ten years. Of these changes, fourteen have been general, and sixteen special. From 1816 onward these changes have been most frequent; and it is vain to expect permanency from any thing but a revenue tariff. Stability is what the manufacturer should desire, and especially that that question should be taken out of the arena of politics, by a just and permanent settlement.

Reference is made to certain accompanying tables illustrative of the effects of the tariff, and to an abstract of all deemed useful in certain replies to two circulars issued in order to obtain information necessary to the preparation of plans for improving and increasing the revenue, ordered by Congress. Some answers, says the Secretary, have been received, from friends as well as opponents, of the tariff; but the Secretary regrets that the manufacturers, with very few exceptions, have declined answering these questions, or communicating any information as regards their profits and surplus, or in relation to the wages of labor.

The coast survey is rapidly progressing—having been extended eastward to the eastern coast of Massachusetts, and southward nearly to the dividing line of Maryland and Virginia, on the Chesapeake.—Two new centres of operation have been opened, in North Carolina, and on the Gulf of Mexico, from which the work may be spread until the parts unite. Important positions for forts, navy yards, harbors, and light houses present themselves along this interesting portion of the coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and the islands guarding the interior channel between Mobile and New Orleans. Great economy exists in the administration of the fund appropriated for the coast survey; and every effort is made by the superintendent to press the work onward to a completion. Three charts resulting from the survey have been published within the past year, and five more are nearly ready for publication. Great attention has been given to the very important subject of our light-house system. The various improvements suggested by experience at home or abroad are all being fully and carefully investigated, and a report, it is believed, will be ready during the present session of Congress. From the Chesapeake to the Capes of Florida, and thence westward, our coast is badly lighted, as well as the great lakes of the north and west; and numerous wrecks, often accompanied with loss of life and property, seem to require the interposition of Congress.

Such portion of the charts of the exploring expedition as were placed under the charge of this department were distributed for the benefit of our whale ships. These valuable charts embrace the survey of many hitherto almost unexplored regions and islands of the Pacific, as well as a part of the coast of Oregon, and must be eminently useful for many purposes, but especially to our seamen and merchants engaged in the whale fishery.

Several reports, embracing one on statistics, and one on banks and the currency, ordered by Congress, are noticed as in preparation, and to be presented as early as practicable in the session; after which the present report concludes thus:—

In presenting his annual report, in obedience to the law, the Secretary of the Treasury submits his views with undissembled diffidence—consoled by the reflection that all his errors of judgment will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the two houses of Congress, guided and directed by that overruling Providence which has blessed the unexampled progress of this great and happy Union.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Pride.—Amid the stories of starvation at Pesh, the following is even more pathetic than the rest. A nobleman of rank and wealth, who had just been giving audience to a petitioner, missed his gold snuff box. He had the visitor brought back, but seeing how well he was dressed felt reluctant to search him. But at the mere mention of such a thing, the man turned so pale, that it was taken as a sign of guilt, and the examination made. But then the cause of his paleness was found to be that he had only an old ragged shirt on beneath his good clothes, and that the poor gentleman had hired or borrowed the suit, leaving his family starving in a cellar while he pleaded the suit that he might perchance, bring them bread. The snuff box had fallen behind the sofa-pillow.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 19, 1845.

In order to give the hands in our office an opportunity of visiting their relatives and friends during the Christmas holidays, the Journal will be issued on next Thursday morning, when the "Devil" will be found amongst his friends with a poetical effusion, prepared for the occasion by —. Our advertising friends will please hand in their advertisements by 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning next.

Have you appointed Delegates?—The 8th of January is rapidly approaching. There is no time to be lost. We would respectfully urge upon those counties which have not yet appointed Delegates, to do so forthwith. But a few weeks intervene and it is essential that all the counties should be represented. We would earnestly call upon our friends to bestir themselves. There is still time to call meetings and appoint Delegates. Will not the various counties in this district do so?

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—We publish in this day's Journal, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in a somewhat condensed form. We give the most important portions of this able document. Volumes have been written on the subject of the tariff, by men of all capacities, but we do not know that we have ever seen the question as ably discussed, as in this state paper of Mr. Walker. We commend to our readers its careful perusal. It will amply repay the time and trouble, to use a common phrase.

The Weather.—Country Produce.—During the last ten or twelve days, the weather has been extremely unpleasant. Immense quantities of rain have fallen during that time. A rise, as our country friends term it, in the creeks and rivers, has been the consequence. This is very desirable at all times to the makers of Timber and Naval Stores. It is particularly so at present. For we have had no freshet in most of the navigable streams for months past. Very large quantities of produce have come down in consequence, particularly Naval Stores. We have heard it estimated by gentlemen conversant with the business of the place, that there has been about \$150,000 to \$200,000 paid for Timber and Turpentine alone, within the last fortnight. This large sum, too, will all go into some three or four counties. What is singular, the price has kept up, notwithstanding these large supplies. The Pine tree has proved a gold mine to our country friends, this season.

Mail Irregularities.—Owing to bad weather, and other causes, of which we are not informed, the failures in the Mail have been more numerous during the present month than in any anterior period of the same length, since we have been in Wilmington. Indeed "no Northern mail," has become quite a familiar answer at the Post-office, for the last fortnight.

THE ASPECT OF OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

If we are to give credit to some of our exchanges, the present aspect of our foreign relations is anything but indicative of continued peace. Our whig contemporaries tell us that war with England is not only probable, but almost certain. That the ground which President Polk originally assumed on the Oregon question in his inaugural in March last, and his bold and fearless retention of that ground, in the Message which he has just communicated to Congress, will almost necessarily precipitate us into a war with the self-styled mistress of the seas. We must confess, we view this matter in a far different light. During the campaign of 1841, the Oregon question entered largely into the discussions of the day. Public sentiment had been deeply aroused on the subject. It had been declaimed upon from the stump; it had been written upon in almost every press. Under these circumstances, when Mr. Polk addressed the assembled multitude on the day of his inauguration, in accordance with time honored usage, he was literally compelled, in giving his views on the great questions which agitated the public mind, to speak of Oregon. He did so; and having examined the question thoroughly, he gave it as his opinion, that our title to that vast region lying beyond the Rocky Mountains, was good against the world. In this broad assertion, as it was called, Mr. Polk did nothing more than to assert the truth, as well as to give utterance to the sentiments of the nation of freemen who form his constituency. At this avowal, however, of the President, the British Ministry took offence, and on their part, asserted that England's title to the same territory was equally clear and unquestionable. Thus the matter has stood for months, if we leave out of the account the discussions of the press on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, was charged with powers to negotiate on this vexed question, and accordingly, as will be seen from the summary of the negotiation, which will be found in another portion of to-day's paper, the question was discussed during the last summer, between the British Minister and our Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun, and subsequently Mr. Buchanan. Although still clearly of the opinion that our title to the whole of the territory was good, still, in deference to what had been already done by the cabinets of Mr. Monroe, in 1824, and of Mr. Adams, in 1826, in offering the 49th degree as a compromise, the President thought it his duty again to repeat the same proposition. Thus exhibiting a willingness to settle the matter in a manner which the whole civilized world must pronounce even more than fair and equitable towards England. This compromise has been rejected by the British Minister. Mr. Packenham's proposition to run a line from the 49th parallel on the Rocky Mountains, till it intersected the north-east branch of the Columbia river, thence down the centre of that stream to the ocean, was promptly and peremptorily rejected by Mr. Polk; and in this rejection we think every American citizen will cordially concur. This British proposition would give to England eight degrees and forty minutes on the Pacific,

and to the United States only four degrees, besides giving to England the free navigation of the Columbia. What American would be willing to basely accede to this lion's share of the Oregon, to the grasping power of England? We cannot conceive that there is one man in America who would, for a moment, listen to such a proposition. Mr. Polk has withdrawn all propositions, and asserted our title to the whole of the territory. He now leaves it in the hands of Congress to say what course this country will pursue in the matter. He recommends that the year's notice shall be given, and that the jurisdiction of the United States be extended over our citizens who have settled on the banks of the Columbia. This being the actual state of affairs, what are the consequences which are likely to grow out of them, is the question to which every one desires an answer. We do not, for our own part, apprehend that war will be the result; even should Congress, as we think it will, conclude to give the year's notice. The proposition of our government to make the 49th degree the dividing line, must be looked upon by the whole civilized world as liberal and generous, in the extreme; and we feel confident that England will come to the same way of thinking when she views the question maturely.—At any rate we think she will not fight for any more; should her grasping disposition, however, impel her to insist upon her last proposition, the mouth of the Columbia, we conceive that it will be the imperative duty of every American to resist it, even should war be the consequence. Our interest, our honor, and our national character, are all involved in the question, and we, for one, hold the doctrine that these must and shall be preserved, be the cost what it may. Shall we permit England to carve out for herself just such a portion of our own territory as her grasping disposition may choose to select, and stand cringing by and accept the residue, more as a boon than as our right! We think there is not a man in the United States who will not say, no. What then is to be done? Since Mr. Polk and his cabinet have had charge of this question, they have done all they possibly could, honorably, to arrange the matter; they have offered what we all must look upon as a fair compromise. In a word, they have done all they could for peace. Should war be the consequence, it will be the fault of England, and every man within our borders will, as in times of yore, buckle on his armor, to meet our old foe. But we do not much apprehend war. England would have entirely too much to loose by the game. Full well she knows that her other possessions would, to say the least of it, be in imminent danger of being forever severed from her dominions. Besides a recurrence to our past contests, both by land and by sea, will not afford her much encouragement for the future. The firmness which the President has already exhibited, and which, no doubt, will be sustained and affirmed by Congress, will demonstrate to that haughty power, that however she may brow beat and dictate to the minor States of Europe, such a course will avail her nothing with the United States. Viewing the whole question calmly, we do not think that war will grow out of it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Little has been doing in this body up to last dates. Our Washington papers have failed during the last four or five days; why, we cannot tell. In another column of to-day's Journal we give the Standing Committees of the House and the Chairmen of the various Committees of the Senate. We have not seen the other members of these latter committees, mentioned in our exchanges. It will be seen that our distinguished Senator, Mr. Haywood, occupies the same place that he did during the last session of Congress. The committee on foreign affairs in the Senate, is undoubtedly, the most important one in that body, under existing circumstances. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who has been elected to fill this important position, is an able and a fearless man, and we have every confidence that he will perform the important duties assigned to him with ability and fidelity. But we must confess that we had much sooner see John C. Calhoun at the head of this important committee, than Mr. Allen. And we will further say, that we are somewhat disappointed in not seeing him called to preside over this important committee. There is no man in the Union more competent, indeed, we had almost said, so competent, to take a calm, American view of our foreign relations, at the present juncture, as Mr. Calhoun.

Resolutions for the admission of Texas have been already submitted to both houses of Congress, and we have no doubt that they will be passed without much debate. Some petitions have been presented from the Free England States, against her admission as a slave-holding State, but they are signed but by a very few. The various subjects in the President's Message, have been referred to appropriate committees. As yet, however, the great contest has not come on, on any of the great questions. We presume nothing of much importance will be done till after the Christmas holidays.

The Hon. William Smith has been elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature now in session.

The Independent Treasury.—Mr. Polk recommends the establishment of an Independent Treasury, where the money of the people can be kept by their own officers—received and disbursed as they may order it. And well does he remark, that if the people of the United States are not content to devise a mode of keeping the funds of the national treasury; if they cannot appoint officers to take care of it—to superintend its disbursement without the aid of banking corporations, then they may as well admit at once that they are incapable of governing themselves. A constitutional treasury, separated entirely from the banks, is what we want, and we have no doubt but that the present Congress will erect such a one.

The Supreme Court of N. C., will meet at Raleigh on the 30th inst. Its session usually continues from 11 to 12 weeks.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the proceedings, to-day, did not possess any special interest, aside from the presentation of a very important memorial from the provisional government recently organized in the Oregon territory. We give, in our report, a copy of this singularly interesting document. It will be read with intense satisfaction by all the friends of human progress and free American institutions. Calm and dignified in its tone—presenting a clear and intelligible view of the present condition and prospects of our fellow-citizens in that distant region of the mighty West—it cannot fail to excite in a high degree the sympathy and regard of all true men throughout the republic. With these pioneers of freedom on the shores of the Pacific, from whom this message of fraternal affection has come, we need not fear for the future growth of that spirit of liberty which already begins to produce such fruits.

The election of committees and officers of the Senate was postponed till to-morrow.

The Hon. Messrs. Dickinson, Berrien, Barrow, and Pennybacker, appeared in their seats to-day.

In the House there was an animated debate on the reference of a memorial presented by Mr. Brockenbrough, protesting against the return and election of Mr. Cabell, as representative from Florida, Messrs. Hunter, G. Davis, J. R. Ingersoll, G. S. Houston, Bayly, and others, took part in this debate, the turning point of which was the propriety of referring the memorial to the committee, with instructions to report, in the first instance, on the legality of the election return, and then to proceed to an examination of the vote. The resolution, which was offered by Mr. Hunter, was very ably sustained by Mr. T. H. Bayly; who showed, in a conclusive manner, by a statement of the facts, that Mr. Brockenbrough had received the majority of votes, and that the certificate of the returning officer was invalid, inasmuch as he had disregarded the law, in refusing to account for votes returned for the memorialist, on the alleged ground that they were excluded by the law limiting the period of returns to thirty days. We give, however, a very copious report of the debate, and to it we refer our readers.

The debate continued till near the hour of adjournment; and on the motion to refer with instructions being put, it was lost—eighty-five voting in the affirmative, and one hundred and one in the negative.

The proceedings in Congress, to-day, did not possess much interest, although a considerable amount of public business was disposed of.

In the Senate, a memorial from the city of New York was presented by Mr. Dix, asking for the establishment of a branch of the mint in the great capital of the Empire State.—This is a measure which was very judiciously recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, and would be greatly conducive to the prosperity of the commercial metropolis of the Union. A very large amount of foreign gold and silver coin is imported into New York; and, in consequence of the want of a branch mint in that city, much of it lies in the bank vaults, instead of being put into circulation. The Senate, at an early hour, adjourned till Monday, after the resolutions adopted in the House of Representatives on the announcement of the death of the late Hon. Mr. Dawson had been adopted.

The entire session of the House, this day, was occupied in the presentation and reference of petitions from the States and Territories.—Many of them were remonstrances against the admission of Texas into the Union; but the very small numerical importance of the signatures attached to them, afforded one of the most striking evidences which could, perhaps, have been furnished, of that overwhelming popular enthusiasm which the signal instance of democratic progress and democratic triumph presented in the annexation of Texas has excited.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Dec. 8th.—A memorial from the inhabitants of Oregon, asking that a Territorial government be extended over them, was presented by Mr. Benton.

9th.—Mr. Dickens was re-elected Clerk. He had 25 votes, and Mr. Sturgess 24. Mr. Beale was elected Sergeant-at-arms, almost unanimously.—The Senate then balloted for Chairman of several of the Standing Committees, with the following result:

Foreign Relations—Allen 25, Archer 21.
Finance—Calhoun 27, Evans 22.
Commerce—Haywood 26, Davis 19.
Manufactures—Dickinson 26, Simmons 21.
Agriculture—Sturgeon 25, Pearce 20.
Military Affairs—Benton 27, Crittenden 21.
Militia—Atchison 25, Barrow 22.
Naval Affairs—Fairfield 26, Mangum 21.
Public Lands—Breese 26, Woodbridge 21.
Private Land Claims—Levy 25, Johnston of La. 21.

Indian Affairs—Sevier 26, Phelps 20.
Claims—Bagby 26, J. M. Clayton 20.
Revolutionary Claims—Semple 25, Jarnegin 20.
Judiciary—Ashley 26, Berrien 21.

Before filling up the Committee, an adjournment took place.

10th.—The Chairman of six of the remaining Standing Committees were balloted for, who are as follows:

Post Office—Niles.
Roads and Canals—Hannegan.
Pensions—Upham.
Public Buildings—Cameron.
District of Columbia—Haywood.
Patents—Cameron.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a list of the Standing Committees of the House. The first named on each is the Chairman:

Claims—Vance, of Ohio; Daniel, of N. C.; Hoge, of Ill.; Stephens, of Geo.; Gordon, of N. Y.; Pollock, of Pa.; Ligon, of Md.; Leake, of Va.; Rockwell, of Conn.

Commerce—McClelland of Michigan; Tibbatts, of Ky.; Wentworth, of Ill.; Simpson, of S. C.; Grinnell, of Mass.; Lawrence, of N. Y.; Giles, of Md.; Levin, of Pa.; Thibodeaux, of La.

Public Lands—McClelland, of Ill.; Smith, of Ind.; Collamer, of Vt.; Hunt, of Michigan; Moseley, of N. Y.; Morris, of Ohio; Relf, of Mo.; Blanchard, of Pa.; Ashman, of Mass.

Post Roads and Post Roads—Hopkins, of Va.; Kennedy, of Ia.; Reid, of N. C.; Cranston, of R. I.; McVaine, of Pa.; Thomson, of Ky.; Hough, of N. Y.; Hilliard, of Ala.

Ways and Means—McKay, of N. C.; Drumgoole, of Va.; J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Hungerford, of N. Y.; Houston, of Ala.; Winthrop, of Mass.; Norris, of N. H.; Vinton, of Ohio; Jones, of Geo.

Judiciary—Rathbun, of N. Y.; Pettit, of Ia.; Lumpkin, of Geo.; Brown, of Tenn.; Bufington, of Pa.; Constable, of Md.; Thurman, of Ohio; Dixon, of Ct.; Biggs, of N. C.

District of Columbia—Hunter, of Va.; McDowell, of Ohio; Ficklin, of Ill.; Payne, of Ala.; Marsh, of Vt.; Hunt, of N. Y.; Chapman, of Md.; Sims, of S. C.; McHenry, of Ky.

Public Expenditures—Dunlap, of Maine; Yost, of Pa.; Cunningham, of Ohio; Russell, of N. Y.; Arnold, of R. I.; Houston, of Del.; Campbell, of Pa.; Lewis, of N. Y.; Runk, of N. Y.

Revolutionary Claims—Johnson, of Va.; Ficklin, of Ill.; King, of Mass.; St. John, of Ohio; Grider, of Ky.; Ewing, of Pa.; Clarke, of N. C.; Herrick, of N. Y.; Cabell, of Fla.

Manufactures—Adams, of Mass.; Woodward, of S. C.; Stewart, of Pa.; Hudson, of Mass.; Yancey, of Ala.; Brown, of Va.; Willmot, of Pa.; Johnson, of N. H.; Martin, of Ky.

Private Land Claims—Bowlin, of Mo.; Yancey, of Ala.; Wick, of Ia.; Johnson, of Tenn.; Smith, Adams, of Miss.; Morse, of La.; Long, of Md.; Tombs, of Ga.

Agriculture—Anderson, of N. Y.; Black, of Pa.; Wright, of N. J.; Perrill, of Ohio; Grover, of N. Y.; Dockery, of N. C.; Simms, of Mo.; Erdman, of Pa.; Root, of Ohio.

Indian Affairs—Thompson, of Miss.; Bruton, of N. Y.; Chapman, of Ala.; Yell, of Ark.; Foote, of Vt.; Barringer, of N. C.; Sawyer, of Ohio; Hampton, of N. Y.; Cathcart, of Ind.

Military Affairs—Harrison, of Ga.; Yell, of Ark.; Burt, of S. C.; Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Ramsey, of Pa.; Niven, of N. Y.; Beddinger, of Va.; Baker, of Ill.; Thompson, of Mass.

Militia—Black, of S. C.; Hubbard, of Va.; Abbott, of Mass.; Tilden, of Ohio; Ritter, of Pa.; Giddings, of Ohio; DeMott, of N. Y.; Edsall, of N. J.; Hubbard, of Ct.

Foreign Affairs—C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Thett, of S. C.; Payne, of Ala.; Davis, of Ky.; Cobb, of Geo.; Smith, of Conn.; Cullom, of Tenn.; Smith, of Ia.; Perry, of Md.

Naval Affairs—Holmes, of S. C.; Bayly, of Va.; Macley, of N. Y.; King, of Ga.; Schenck, of Ohio; Darragh, of Pa.; Stanton, of Tenn.; McCrate, of Me.; Wood, of N. Y.

Territories—Douglas, of Ill.; Boyd, of Ky.; Graham, of N. C.; Dillingham, of Vt.; Jones, of Tenn.; Rockwell, of Mass.; Thompson, of Pa.; Price, of Mo.; Young, of Ky.

Revolutionary Pensions—Broadhead, of Pa.; Atkinson, of Va.; Parrish, of Ohio; Leaman, of N. Y.; Owen, of Indiana; Barringer, of N. C.; Jenkins, of N. Y.; Hampton, of N. Y.; Tombs, of Geo.

Roads and Canals—Smith, Foster, Boyd, Gentry, E. B. Holmes, Pendleton, Strolm, Williams, Miller.

Invalid Pensions—King, Starkweather, Preston, McConnell, Bell, Seddon, Cocke, Goodyear, Moulton.

Patents—Henley, Macclay, Marsh, Sykes, King, of Ga.

Public Buildings—Ficklin, of Ill., McClean, Winthrop, Farran, Woodworth.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Sawtell of Me., Cummins, Treadway, Wheaton, Trumbo.

Accounts.—Taylor, King, Farran, McClean, Campbell.

Mileage.—Martin, Severance, Henley, McDowell, Thompson.

Expenditures of State Department.—Strong, Campbell, Crozier, Edsall, Johnson, of N. H.

Expenditures of Treasury Department.—Scammon, White, Hubbard, Crate, Root.

Expenditures of War Department.—Leib, Woodruff, Crozier, Price, Rockwell.

Expenditures of Navy Department.—Callin, Fries, Blanchard, Long, Moulton.

Engraving.—Yost, Perry, Cocke.

OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

We present, as matter of much interest, present and prospective, an abstract of the diplomatic correspondence relative to Oregon, made from the documents accompanying the President's Message, and compiled from condensations; from which notwithstanding its unavoidable compression into a limited compass, a tolerably accurate idea will be obtained, of the course and character of the negotiation, the ability of our statesmen, and the comparative merits of the claims put forth by Great Britain, and the rights asserted on the part of this country.

The first is a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to Mr. Webster, United States Secretary of State, dated at Washington, November 15, 1842, covering a copy of part of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions to treat with such person as might be appointed by England, on the North-Western Boundary.—Assuring Mr. Webster that England was ready to enter into a fair and equitable compromise of the difficulty.

Mr. Webster replies to Mr. Fox November 25, 1842, informing him that such instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Upham, U. States Secretary of State, dated Washington, February 24, 1844, intimating the anxious desire of the British Government to come to a speedy settlement, and proposing a conference.

Mr. Upham to Mr. Packenham, February 26, 1844, names 11 o'clock, A. M. next day for said conference.

Mr. Packenham writes to Mr. Calhoun, July 22, 1844, announcing that the death of Mr. Upham (on Feb. 25th) &c. had prevented prompt attention to the Oregon Boundary, and that now as Congress had adjourned it would be a proper time to proceed with it.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, August 1844, appointing 1 o'clock, P. M. next day for conference, concurring with the English sentiment in desiring a speedy settlement of the question.

Mr. P. to Mr. C. August, 22, '44, agreeing to the hour.

The conference was accordingly held on the 23d of August, 1844, and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the state of the question. Mr. Calhoun desired a proposal from Mr. Packenham, who said he would be able to make a definite one at the next conference, and desired Mr. C. to be also ready with his proposal. Adjourned to the 26th August, when it again assembled. Mr. Packenham made a proposal to Mr. Calhoun, which Mr. Calhoun declined. They then agreed that a more full understanding of their respective views was necessary to facilitate future proceedings. It was agreed that a statement of the views of both parties should be given before proceeding farther. It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should make his statement at the next conference, and, when ready, give the necessary notice.

Attached to this Protocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham to take the 49th parallel of latitude to the Columbia river, and the river to the sea; and also to make free to the United States any port or ports which they might desire on the mainland or on Vancouver's Island South of 49°.

Sept. 2d, 1844, the third conference was held at the office of the United States Secretary of State. The American negotiator gave his views of the claims of the United States to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbia as his grounds for declining the British Minister's proposal.

Sept. 12, 1844, the fourth conference was held at the same place, and the British Minister gave his views.

Sept. 20th, fifth conference, Mr. Calhoun delivered a rejoinder.

Sept. 24th, sixth conference. The British Minister states he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the United States Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorized to enter into any discussion relative to the Territory North of lat. 49°, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the part of